THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION,
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

D. Cowley, M D.,
Homeopathist, No. 498 Penn street.

Universalist Fair and Festival.

The Fair and Festival, of the Universalist church, opened last evening, in Masonic Hall, and will continue each night during this week. There was a large attendance.

Silver Plated Ware.

Spoons, forks and knives at auction, in connection with the furniture, &c., this morning, at McClelland's 55 Fifth street.

Superior Carpets.

Will be sold this morning, at McClelland's auction, 55 Fifth street, velvet, brussels, 3-ply ingrain and woolen carpets, stair carpets oil cloths, &c.

Elegant Furniture.

Carved oak bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, centre tables and wash stands at auction, this morning, at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street.

English Opera Troupe.

It will be seen, on referring to our amusement column, that the popular Campbell & Castle English Opera Troupe will inaugurate a short Operatic Season, at Masonic Hall, on Monday evening next, March 6th.

Draft! Draft! Draft!

Second Ward, Allegheny. All persons who have subscribed to the bounty fund are earnestly requested to pay in the amount of their subscription at once. The men can now be had, if we can raise the money. It is now too late to call the enrolled men to say whether we shall abandon it or not. By order of Committee.

Important Facts.

Ladies and misses' furs, are now being sold at a great reduction at the first class fur, cap and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, in order to close out our present large and fashionable stock. Our stock embraces all the newest styles made from prime skins of Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, Siberian squirell, German fitch, water mink, black and brown sables all of which will be sold in sets or single. Articles at lower prices than any other house in the city. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's fashionable and popular hat, cap and ladies' fur house, No. 139 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

Extraordinary times are these, and only extraordinary events move us at all. Understanding and acting in view of this state of things with an energy that produces startling effects, is the only way to attract attention and secure success to the merchant who depends largely upon the effect produced in the minds of the community by means of advertising. This is of pre-eminent importance, and the great advantage of it is fully exemplified in the case of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 51 Market street. Being on the alert for changes, and watching with an eagle eye for opportunities to buy cheap, they have succeeded to a remarkable degree, and, this being the usual dull season of the year, they, in a spirit of large liberality, and for the purpose of confirming what they doubtless consider a good habit of the dear people—that of daily visiting their store, have gotten up a grand sale of dry goods, at prices so greatly reduced that there can possibly be no dissatisfaction to the purchaser, and as are producing a great excitement in our city, and crowding their store daily with customers. Everything new and old, good, bad and indifferent, is sold at a reduced price, and that, too, while every day brings us from the east the intelligence that goods are appreciating in value.

The Disaster to Our Cavalry at Ashby's Gap

We have learned the following statement of facts relative to the late disaster to the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which, for the sake of the regiment and its many friends here, we deem it but just to them to make known. The expedition, consisting of one hundred and twenty men from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and one hundred and fifty men from the Twenty-first New York Cavalry under charge of Major Gibson, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, crossed the Shenandoah river into Loudon county, the home of Mosby's guerrillas, on the evening of the 5th inst., and succeeded in capturing before morning forty-one prisoners, including Mosby's Quartermaster and two line officers of the 12th Virginia Cavalry, with one hundred horses and mules and two wagons loaded with captured plunder. At day-light, by Major Gibson's order, the party was divided, the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with all the prisoners, horses, &c., returning one way home, and the 21st New York another. When near the river, a party of fifty of Mosby's men charged the rear-guard under command of Captain Duff, Company K, and drove them upon the main column, before Major Gibson had any line formed to resist their charge. The command was just at that moment passing into Ashby's Gap, and in less than five minutes the fight was a jumbled mass of prisoners, lead horses and mules, and soldiers.

No one seemed to have any direction, and the enlisted men finding affairs beyond their control, fled precipitately to the river. Five men, including First Sergeant Paul, of Company D, were killed. Captain Duff was shot in three places, and now lies in Winchester in a dying condition, and Lieut. Nesmith, Co. F, was severely wounded in the neck. Thirteen men were wounded and brought within our lines, and forty men were captured. Major Gibson was uninjured. He crossed the river some distances away from his command. The men of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry were all deprived of their sabres before starting, by Major Gibson's order, to enable them to surround horses by night without making any noise. Major Gibson is now before a Court of Inquiry in relation to the matter.

American Union Commission.

The war has fallen heavily upon our loyal brethren in East Tennessee and West Virginia. Last fall the mountain region of Tennessee was seven times overrun by the armies of cavalry forces which subsisted upon the country; and a large portion of West Virginia has been overrun twelve times by devouring armies. Thousands of families in these districts, whose adult males are fighting in our ranks, are now destitute of seed corn and the commonest implements of agriculture. They must be furnished with these from abroad, with the opening Spring, or another year of privation and suffering is before them.

Patriotism, humanity, sympathy, gratitude, and a wise economy all urge us to their relief. The American Union Commission, co-operating with the East Tennessee Relief Association through Col. N. G. Taylor, and with the Association of West Virginia through the Rev. J. F. Cauner, needs at once $50,000 to restore those, our smitten brethren, to a condition of self-support.

At the same time the unusual severity of the winter has aggravated the sufferings of the refugees within our own lines. Large numbers of these are women, children, the sick and wait. At Louisville, where 1,200 refugees are congregated in four or five hospitals, we are assured by the Rev. J. R. McGee, a most humane and devoted Presbyterian pastor, that more than four-fifths of all that arrive are too ill to be set at work till baths, clothing and nutritious food have in some degree restored their strength.

In laying these facts before the public, we solicit contributions for these objects in the confidence of a generous and prompt response. And we respectfully request that on the first Sabbath in March, or on some other Sabbath of that month, collections in the churches be made in the churches, thus associating with the peaceable inauguration of our national government the mitigation of the woes of war to those who have suffered in its defence.

By order of the American Union Commission.
JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, President.
BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, Corresponding Sec'y.

Contributions in money may be sent to Florence Kramer, Esq., Treasurer of the Refugee Relief Commission of Western Pennsylvania, and clothing to the rooms of the Commission, No. 78 Fourth street, between Wood and Market.

THE NEW TERRITORY OF WYOMING.—Mr. Ashley's bill for the organization of the new territory of Wyoming, now pending in the House of Representatives, defines the boundaries of the proposed territory as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence west on the thirty-third degree of longitude and north to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and running north-westerly along this crest to the intersection of the thirty-third degree of longitude with forty-four degrees thirty minutes north latitude; thence due west to the thirty-fourth degree of longitude; then due north to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, and then due east to the twenty-fifth degree of longitude, running south to the place of beginning. In other words, Wyoming is bounded on the north by Idaho and Dacotah; on the south by Colorado and Utah; on the east by Nebraska; on the west by Utah and Idaho, by Nebraska; on the west by Utah and Idaho. It is carved out of Idaho, Dacotah and Nebraska; Idaho losing a part of its southeasterly territory, Dacotah its southwesterly portion, and Nebraska a slice of its western half.

Nevada has just become a State, Wyoming will form the tenth territory; the others being Arizona, Colorado, Dacotah, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah and Washington. Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah and Washington are ten new States in process of formation, all of which will, in a few years, take their place in the Union.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSSDAY MORNING MARCH 2, 1865. NO. 17.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

The New Military Companies.

TIME FOR RECRUITING EXTENDED.

Governor Curtin to Visit Our Soldiers at Charleston.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 1.

General Russell has received the following dispatch from the Provost Marshal General:

WASHINGTON, March 1.

To General A. L. Russell:

The time for raising the new organizations has been extended to March 15th, but this does not postpone nor interfere with the draft. The mustering officers will continue to muster.

J. B. FRY.

The Governor leaves on Sunday to visit Pennsylvania soldiers in Charleston, Savannah, and the Carolinas, and will be absent about two weeks, and will probably be accompanied by Surgeon General Phillips.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Reticence of the Richmond Press.

GENS. CROOK AND KELLEY IN LIBBY

Destructive Fire in Columbia, S. C.

ANTICIPATED MOVE OF GRANT.

Rumored Death of Sherman and Rout of His Army.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

We have received Richmond dates of Monday, February 27th. The *Examiner* says: In the absence of official information of military affairs in the Carolinas, we take nothing from other sources of intelligence, and omit the usual references to our file of Southern exchanges. We do so at the request of the authorities and with the understanding that the other city journals have been put under obligations of reticence to the extent indicated above. The public will, no doubt, be properly patient in this interval of silence, and not take it as discouraging, for we are assured that there are good reasons for it, which look to an early official announcement of favorable news.

Lieutenant-General Ewell, whose capture was noticed in these columns on Saturday, arrived in this city on that day, and were furnished with a special train. The gov. Mallory, a member of Congress from the Wheeling district, visited Gen. Kelley yesterday.

From information received here (in Richmond) it appears probable that a considerable conflagration occurred in the western portion of Columbia after its evacuation, occasioned, it is supposed, by cotton becoming ignited in the streets. It is reported that the fire extended from Main street to the Court-House, embracing one-fourths of the city, and the information is positive as to the occurrence of a fire, but doubt is entertained as to its magnitude. Some of the refugees are preparing to return.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 25.—No additional news from the front; still it is supposed the enemy is making for Lowell [Lowell—Ed. Com.]. The news from Columbia corroborates the reported kind treatment of the inhabitants. The Ursuline Convent was protected by a guard. No public property was allowed to be burned in the city, Sherman's headquarters were at Nickerson's Hotel. The panic in Charlotte has subsided. Weather rainy and the roads very heavy, interfering with the rapid military movements.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of February 27, contains the following:—Grant has again been massing his troops on Hatcher's Run, on our extreme right, and has driven in the cavalry pickets. It was thought that another attempt by his columns to gain the Southside Railroad was prevented by the rain on Saturday.

We think there can be little doubt that he will make this attempt as soon as the State of the roads will permit. In their present condition the use of artillery is out of the question. Grant has been thought the gammer of his character, for the disastrous failure of his last advance towards the railroad makes him more impatient to renew the attempt at present. The extreme lateness of the season will be considered by the vance of the Yankee army, occupies a position on the left or north side of Hatcher's run, between nine and ten miles southwest of Petersburg, and but five miles in a direct line from the South Side railroad. The usual number of Sunday rumors were in circulation yesterday. The most agreeable of which, though we regret to say not the most authentic, was that Sherman had been killed and his army routed and driven into the mountains of south Carolina.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 27th, says: The rebel Congressmen have become so frightened that they have fled from Richmond, and that that body is without a quorum.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th, in an editorial speaking of the message that Jeff. Davis recently addressed to the rebel Congress, in which he said if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure, by the retirement of Lee's army from Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained defiant as ever, and says: "Let not this fatal error be perpetrated until it takes effect upon the imagination.

"The evacuation of Richmond would be the loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate government, the disbandment of the army and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederacy. The withdrawal of the army from Richmond would so narrow the area of conscription as greatly to reduce our military strength. As our army would dwindle in numbers it would move more rapidly westward, and before reaching the Mississippi would have degenerated into a mere body guard of a few officers.

"From the hour of leaving up seat of Government, our cause would sink into a mere rebellion in the estimation of foreign powers, who would cease to accord to us the rights of belligerents while the enemy would be free to treat our officers and soldiers as traitors and criminals, so that every rebel would fight thenceforward with the halter about his neck. The evacuation of Richmond would be the abandonment of Virginia forever, and without any rational hope of its return. Is it possible that such a deserter could be contemplated after the events of this war? Even if the act were not suicidal in policy, could the Confederacy now consent to throw away this devastated but still powerful Commonwealth as an old shoe that could be put to no further use? Aside from the disgrace that would attach to such ingratitude, the Confederacy could not afford to put Gen. Grant in possession of Richmond, a depot and a base one hundred and forty miles from the sea and in the midst of Southern Virginia, yet with water carriage to the door, and thus relinquish the last loud upon which our enemy rests. It would not expect to continue the struggle with one hope of success after abandoning the State which once the armies and recruits are obtained—a soil on which its armies have been uniformly victorious, and with a world-wide basis secured by the acts of recognition of the Confederate States here to-day. Richmond is the capital, less in consideration of the Legislature and public archives than of the fact that it is a point of large financial importance, and of long established character. Previous to residing in Kansas, Sherman had lived in California, where, as a miner, banker, and real estate dealer, he made a large fortune. A graduate of West Point, he had previously held a Captain's commission in the regular army, and, being assigned to the Department of West Virginia, the successor of General Crook, who was captured."

Numerous applications have been made for permits to bring cotton and tobacco from Wilmington. It is understood that the policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury will be to encourage the cotton question.

It will be impossible for the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to report at this session, on Sherman's Georgia campaign, and Banks' Red River expedition, as the testimony of Admiral Porter is material in both cases, and cannot at present be obtained.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.

The steamer John L. Stephens, from Magdalena Bay, brings seventy-five thousand dollars in treasure and a quantity of silver ore. Magdalena Bay is entirely quiet and healthy, except at the risk of life. Trade is at a stand still. The Mexican guerrillas are very bold, and no white men are safe on the spot whenever the catch them. Lately the French burned eight villages because the people had not given notice of the approach of guerrillas. A French officer told Captain Speedy, of Panama, as prisoners was reprimanded for not shooting them at the time of their capture. He was told that the interior of the country is very unreliable and contradictory. No French expedition will leave for Sonora and Lower California until May, as it is complicated. There is nothing more about the Gwin colonization project. Pesuqua is still at Guaymas recruiting and drilling his troops. The agents of the American and Mexican telegraph and railroad line have been granted an extension of time. The Sonora colonizing government have resolved to join in the National celebration on the 4th of March.

FROM SHERMAN.

Strength of the Rebel Army in Front of Sherman.

Highly Important Statements.

Whence Beauregard and Johnston Collected their Forces.

Sherman's Army Superior to Theirs.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:—The absence of news from Gen. Sherman, and the reticence of the rebel press concerning the movements of their own troops, will naturally tend to breed apprehension in the minds of many in regard to the concentration of forces which the enemy is making in the hope of checking Sherman's march. It is well, therefore, to consider what number of troops, and from what quarters, can be brought to resist our advancing columns.

I am in possession of some information concerning this matter, which will throw some light on the subject.

In the first place, it must be recollected that when Beauregard assumed command of the rebel forces in front of Charleston, he simply superseded Hardee, who was ordered to Charleston; he in turn superseding Gen. Jamie Jones there. The force which Beauregard took command of was simply that which escaped from Savannah with Hardee, less four thousand Georgia militia, which were disbanded on South Carolina soil and returned home. This force thus reduced did not positively exceed, even if it reached, 8,000 effective men. Beauregard did not himself bring a man to swell the forces consisting Sherman's march, and it has been simply impossible for any of Hood's old army to have reached him since, as Sherman has been directly between the two men.

Hardee had at Charleston and vicinity only two brigades, including everything, or what is equal to one division of five thousand men. These moved northward, and have probable formed a junction with Beauregard. At Wilmington, Bragg had to-day exceed five thousand men, principally composed of Hoke's Division. These have fallen back in the direction of Goldsboro. On the line of the railroad between Wilmington and Weldon, was stationed one brigade under General Baker, of North Carolina, and some thousand strong, of guilding conscripts, militia, and everything that could be dragged into the service.

At Salisbury there is also a small rebel force, who had been left behind with the sick, relieved from their duty of guarding prisoners by the change now going on. The entire infantry force that Beauregard can therefore bring against Sherman, from any other point than Richmond, does not exceed at the outside twenty-two thousand men, or little more than one-half.

In addition, he has a Corps of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant General Wade Hampton, and composed of two divisions; one commanded by General Wheeler—the same who "whipped Kilpatrick" and then "fell back"—often to Georgia—numbering 4,000 men; and Hampton's old division, Rosser's brigade now commanded by General Butler, of South Carolina, numbering 3,500 men, or a total in the Corps of 7,500 men. Beauregard has therefore exclusive of any aid from Lee, is therefore about 30,000 men of all descriptions, and no resources for military supplies, etc., for they don't follow them in North Carolina.

If Sherman forms a junction with Schofield, as he undoubtedly will, it is safe to say that the two armies combined will be far superior to Beauregard's concentrated strength, and all the aid he is able to get from the army defending Richmond.

These figures are much nearer correct than the enemy would like to admit, and are based upon such data as to entitle them to full credence.

Vice President Stephens of the Rebel Confederacy was at Charleston, North Carolina, on the 14th inst., on his way to Georgia, but tarried awhile to see how he could best dodge General Sherman, who was directly in his path.

It is an important fact that the railroads between Augusta and Atlanta, and between Macon and Atlanta, are still unrepaired. The travel over the line "Gaps" is by means of stages, wagons, &c. The "Southern Express Company" carry all their goods that way.—*New York Times.*

A GIFT FROM THE DUQUESNE.—Chief Engineer Lyle, of the Philadelphia Fire Department, has been presented with a very handsome and elaborately finished tea set by the Duquesne Fire Company, of Pittsburgh, the set was tendered in consideration of services rendered by the chief while superintending the building of a hose carriage in that city for the Duquesne Company. The set consists of five pieces and the urn bears the following inscription:

"Presented to David M. Lyle, by a committee of the Duquesne Steam Fire Engine No. 3, of Pittsburgh.

"HENRY TATNELL,
"HAMLET LOWE,
"JAMES MILLER,
"Committee."

The testimonial is one worthy both of the givers and the honored recipient.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The Universalist Church of this city are holding a Fair and Festival in Masonic Hall. The room is beautifully decorated, and during the brief time we visited it last evening everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves. The proceeds are to be applied to the building fund of the Church, and our citizens, famed for their liberality, should not fail to visit the Fair during the week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb 28.

The Moravian, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 18th, and Londonderry on the 19th, arrived at Portland this evening. The Hibernian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the evening of the 19th.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.

Advices from Manchester report a flat market with a declining tendency. The breadstuff market is quiet and steady. Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report flour dull but steady; wheat quiet and steady, red winter, 9s 2½d; spring, 9s 1d; provisions dull. Wakefield, N. & Co., Gordon, B & Co., and others report beef dull and nominal; pork quiet, market bare; bacon firm; butter and lard quiet, old 68s; sugar quiet; coffee inactive; petroleum steady.

London—Breadstuffs firmer. Sugar, upward. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady.

Money market on the 16th—Consols closed at 88¾@89.

The news from America monopolized attention, and advices that a peace conference was being held causing great excitement and a depression of the funds, but later advices of its failure caused a reaction, and the decline was almost recovered.

American Securities improved under the Canada advices, but were easier upon the receipt of the Hibernian's latest advices by the way of Greencastle.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The sales of cotton for the week was 21,200 bales. The market opened easier, with a decline of 1@3d, under the Canada news, but closed flat, at a decline of 1@1 on the week and American closing irregular. The stock in port is 557,000 bales, including 45,000 bales of American.

The rebel steamer Stonewall, alias Olinde, was at Terrol and was said to be leaking. She is heavily armed, carrying four guns and not less than three 300-pounder, and is armor plated four inches thick. A number of the Alabama's crew are among her crew.

Great depression prevailed in financial circles on the 15th, under the influence of the news of peace negotiations. The London Stock Exchange was materially effected. Consols declined about a half per cent, owing to fears that a sudden peace in America would cause a sudden depression in financial affairs by a fall in cotton, and also on account of political contingencies. The prospects of peace were debated, and as the likelihood of peace obtained a greater confidence than at any previous time, on the 16th, however, the announcement that the peace conference was a failure, received by the Hibernia, was published in the morning papers, and, of course, caused a reaction. The *Daily News*, of the 16th, is hopeful that good will still result from the peace conference.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange Gold sold at 165¾; Stocks: New York Central, 112½; Erie, 71¾; Hudson, 113; Reading, 112½; Michigan Central, 111; Old Southern, 65½; Illinois Central, 134; Pittsburg, 97½; Cumberland, 94¾; Northwestern, 84¾; do preferred, 62¾; Fort Wayne, 93½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 28½; Canton, 38½; Cumberland, 75½; Mariposa, 11½. Stocks active and not strong. Gold weak. Sales after call 1085.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

From Army of the Potomac.

Recent Order to Move Countermanded.

Reported Capture of Augusta.

General Hancock to be Assigned to West Virginia.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 1.

The *Commercial's* Hatcher's Run correspondence of the 28th says: The order for the army to be ready to move at a moments notice was countermanded owing to a storm, after the men had been under arms all night. Fresh orders, however, are expected.

The *Post's* Washington special says: All application for the extension of patents, including Goodyear & Saywards', have failed.

The steamer Argo reports that when off Charleston harbor, on the 26th, she was informed that Columbia, South Carolina had been burned, and that Agusta, Georgia, had been captured by our forces.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, held in London on the 9th of February, the following gentlemen were elected directors: Samuel Cunard, bart.; Mr. Edward Cooper and Mr. George Betten, of London; Mr. E. M. Archibald, Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, of New York; and Mr. Hugh Allen, of Montreal. Up to Friday evening, February 17th, 1,288 nautical miles of cable had been completed, and about 100 more being manufactured per week. The Great Eastern will be ready for sea, with all the cable on board, by the 1st of June.

Senator Wilson's bill, providing an asylum for our disabled soldiers, has 1,000 incorporators, representing nearly every citizen of the country—even General Grant at the head.

Among the military nominations sent to the Senate yesterday were that of Major Generals Schofield and Howard, as Brigadier Generals in the regular army.

The *World*, to-day, contains an article of ten columns in length, on the developments in the petroleum region Army of Potomac dispatches contain no news of importance.

The *Herald's* special says: Gen. Grant's offer to pay rebel deserters for their mules and horses is having a good effect. A few days ago desertion was of three men; now it is over two hundred per day. Yesterday two hundred and fifty came in. The rebel picket line for a load of wood. The men talked over the matter and concluded to come in in a body. They managed to get the mules frightened and apparently running away towards our lines, which they reached in safety.

The reports of the evacuation of Petersburg, probably grew out of removing heavy stores that would hinder that work if hastened.

The extension of City Point and army line railroad, is now completed. Trains will commence running regularly on the 1st of March.

The *Herald's* Washington Special says: Richardson is reported in Washington, that General Hancock will be assigned to the Department of West Virginia, successor of General Crook, who was captured."

Numerous applications have been made for permits to bring cotton and tobacco from Wilmington. It is understood that the policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury will be to encourage the cotton question.

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The Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Senate having passed the six hundred million loan precisely as it went from the House, and as published in the New York morning papers, it requires only President Lincoln's signature to become a law. The President has approved the fortification bill, the appropriations in which were cut down just one half the amount which was originally reported. He has also approved the bill providing that no part of any ship or vessel shall be advertised or registered for tonnage that is used for cabins or state rooms, and constructed entirely above the first deck which is not a deck to the hull.

The Senate has confirmed Mr. L. Blayton to be postmaster at Port Royal, South Carolina, and Mr. John Meckfeldt to melter and refiner of the branch mint in California.

A Quartette of Generals—Reminiscence of Sherman.

The following interesting sketch is from the Leavenworth *Conservative:* Citizens of Leavenworth will remember that there stood on Main street, between Delaware and Shawnee, in 1857, '58 and '59, on the ground now occupied by handsome brick buildings, a shabby looking, tumbling, cotton wood shell. It was occupied, on the ground floor, by Hampton P. Denman, Ex-Mayor, as a land agency office. The rooms above were reached by a crazy looking stairway on the outside, up which none ever went without dread of their falling. Dingy signs informed the curious that within was a "law shop" kept by Hugh Ewing, Thomas Ewing, Jr., W. T. Sherman, and Daniel McCook. These constituted the firm known here in the early part of 1859 as Ewing, Sherman & McCook. All were comparatively young men. All were ambitious; the one who has gained the greatest fame perhaps, the least so of the associated lawyers. The Ewings had the advantage of high culture, considerable natural abilities, cold, impassive temperaments, and a power of family influence to aid their aspirations. Hugh Ewing was the little known hereabouts, though acknowledged to be a brilliant and versatile genius by his intimates. "Young Tom," as the other scion is familiarly called, has always been a prominent and influential man.

The third member of the firm fills to-day one of the proudest pages in the history of our land. His name and fame rank with the greatest of earth. All conspire to do him honor. Adelaide, Georgia, and Carolina shows the extent of their fears of his power by the virulence of their hate and its manifestations. W. T. Sherman never mingled in the public affairs. He lived among us for several months, having some land interests here. Sherman took no part of our city plat is marked on the map as "Sherman's Addition." Prior to entering upon the practice of law in this city, he lived for some time in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth, where one hundred and sixty acres, which we believe he still owns. His neighbors tell of his abrupt manner, positive ways, and eccentric character. Previous to residing in Kansas, Sherman had lived in California, where, as a miner, banker, and real estate dealer, he made a large fortune. A graduate of West Point, he had previously held a Captain's commission in the regular army, and, being assigned to the Department of West Virginia, the successor of General Crook, who was captured, in pursuance of duty, had made several railroad surveys and explorations, the reports of which had been duly published by the Government. They relate principally to routes over the Pacific Railroad.

The fourth member of the firm, Daniel McCook, was known and appreciated by the fraternity as one of the best of "good fellows." He was young, active, ardent, an intimate personal friend of Buckeye Bill, held the tolerable good opinion of his own capacity common to the "pin feather" state of the practice of law before the lower courts, doing the justice and probate; and always having plenty of work in the United States Court at Fort Leavenworth, the scene of amusing sparring between Ewing and the judge—the able, but indecent Pettifogger Benjamin Dan was in the habit of freely criticizing.

All of the firm were Buckeyes—the Ewings being sons of the able and venerable Hon. Thos. Ewing, of that State. Sherman was connected with them by marriage, being a brother to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., we believe. He is brother of General Sherman, of February 22nd, as prisoners was reprimanded for not shooting them at the time of their capture. He was in command of the Department of the coast is very unreliable and contradictory. No French expedition will leave for Sonora and Lower California until May, as it is complicated. There is nothing more about the Gwin colonization project. Pesuqua is still at Guaymas recruiting and drilling his troops. The agents of the American and Mexican telegraph and railroad line have been granted an extension of time. The Sonora colonizing government have resolved to join in the National celebration on the 4th of March.

All of the firm were Buckeyes—the Ewings being sons of the able and venerable Hon. Thos. Ewing, of that State. Sherman was connected with them by marriage, being a brother to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., we believe. He is brother of General Sherman, of February 22nd, and the judge—the able, but indecent Pettifogger Benjamin Dan was in the habit of freely criticizing.

Dan McCook's name has passed into history as one of the most gallant and heroic officers as a sacrifice to secure American nationality. He was, we think, the second captain mustered in from this section of the veteran 1st Kansas, as early as the beginning of May, '61. He was all through its famous Missouri campaign, under Lyon. His friends here remember the jubilant expression he was wont to express when he first left for the field: "Here's for a colonel's epaulets or a soldier's grave." He knew and how properly estimated the circumstances. He won the first and more, and the latter is now his lasting inheritance of fame. After the regiment was mustered out in the fall of 1862, Dan was placed on staff duty, we believe, with one of the Gens. McCook, then in Kentucky. Soon after he was prostrated with sickness, contracted while recruiting and commanding the 52d Ohio. For a long time he was acting brigadier, participating through all Rosecran's famous campaigns. He was afterward promoted a brigadier-general, and has since been in command of the Western Missouri and Kansas District, wherein he was not popular. He has, for the past year, been in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with St. Louis as headquarters, and, despite his unpopularities and his case all mapped out, proceeded to court. He returned to his command. Something had gone wrong. He had been pettifogged out of the case by a sharp, petty attorney practice. Soon after he died, disgusting to his intellect and his convictions. His *amour propre* was hurt, and he swore that he would do nothing more in the line of the law in this state. That afternoon the business was closed; partnership dissolved, and in a few months Brigadier-General Dan McCook was on his way to a more congenial clime and occupation. We next found him in Louisiana, and despite of his strong pro-slavery opinions, found him an inhospitable and retired host.

We met him here, and, though but slightly acquainted, have remembered ever since the impression he made upon us. Dan was spherical himself to our perception as the most remarkable intellectual embodiment of *force* it had been our fortune to encounter. Once since, we met him, in our lines before Corinth, where he had command of the right wing of McCook's magnificent army. The same impression was given then, combined with the idea of nervous vitality, angularity of character, and intense devotion to what he had in hand. Sherman is truly an idealist, even upon fanaticism, Dan is purely practicality, if told so, he would abruptly retort back, but in bitter sarcasm. He outlines himself to our memory as a man of middle stature, nervous, muscular frame, long, dark hair and beard

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to the cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Celebration of Saturday.

In another column we give the place proposed for this joyous and grateful demonstration. The progress of our country's cause, by the recent victories, calls for gratitude. We know not, it is true, what a day may bring forth; but we anticipate, with sanguine hope, the completion of the inchoate series of successes in a grand and decisive triumph. While we thank God, we take courage.

A little more time might have been allotted to the celebration, as religious services occupy, properly, so prominent a place in it. Let the booming of the hundred guns, as well as the merry peals, die away in their distant echoes, and then come the still hour, and the solemn assembly.

Unionism in the South.

It has been, with us, a pleasant conviction ever since the war began, that there was much Union feeling in the insurrectionary States. Late developments in the captured cities have deepened this conviction to an assurance of the fact. What could not, with our knowledge of the operations of human nature, believe that a whole people could be enlisted in a hostility to our government that was so utterly void of just cause. Making the most ample allowance for the ignorance and debasement of the Southern masses, we could not believe that demagogueism and frantic declamation could be attended with such sweeping efficiency.

The popular suffrage, where there was anything like a fair election, gave majorities against secession. The Convention, the Senate, was not of the people, but emanated from ambitious politicians. During its progress, the few interior views that have been obtained of the Confederacy, have shown the existence of Unionism. Wounded soldiers and escaping prisoners have seen and felt its benefits. The immense influx of negroes within our lines affords further proof in melancholy forms. The absenteeism from their army, which is so bitterly complained of by all the ringleaders of the rebellion, from Davis down, shows that the hearts of the people are not in the interests of the Confederacy. The desertions to our lines lead the wretched victims of the conscription in the direction of their hopes and their preferences.

We are not, therefore, surprised to learn, as we do from the best authority, that in Savannah, in Charleston and in Wilmington, many Union people have been found, who hailed with joy the advent of our army of liberators, as the Spaniards welcomed, in the Peninsular war, the conquering columns of England.

We should make allowances, in favor of these poor people, for the despotic and cruel reign that has been on them. There will, of course, be cases of mere simulation; but those Union flags, brought out from secret chests and closets and flung to the breeze at the first favoring moment, proclaim a Union-heartiness which we are not disposed to call in question. And we see, in this, a promising prestage of the future. It will not require a geological era, nor a generation, to establish peace, order and good neighborhood, in our country, when once the leaders of this horrid insurrection are stripped of their despotic power, by the disarming and dispersion of their military forces.

Stagnation in Politics.

In the political atmosphere there reigns a perfect calm. No gale sweeps over the country, tossing up, in whirling eddies, the big and little conservators of the State. A paralysis has fallen on the sensitive nerves and strong muscles of party patriotism. The righting of wrongs and the wrongs to be righted have gone into obsoleteness and oblivion together. No names of candidates decorate the heads of newspaper columns, representatives of all political worth and virtue; no savor of seasoning, in those columns, of furious onslaughts, of spicy personalities; no curious amalgams of truth and fiction; no daring experiments on the elasticity of facts.

A dearth of stirring incidents, such as form the ailment of party life, every where prevails. The contagion of quietude extends to all parties, if even parties themselves are extant. A monster meeting, an overwhelming majority, a stump speech, a torch light procession, a "caution to voters," are things which we reckon among antiquities.

Whence does all this proceed? We answer first, these things, having answered their immediate end, or hopelessly failed, have gone naturally into dissuetude; secondly, the body politic, like the body physical, does not readily admit two great excitements at the same time, and the country's interests counteract and control those of mere party; and lastly, the strong patriotism of the country has shown its impatience of those who would imperil the grand and glorious cause by petty quarrels. The lovers of their country, therefore, have possession of the field, and demagogism has prudently retired.

SUGAR WEATHER.—The alternation of warm days and freezing nights makes sugar weather, where the sap circulates freely in the maples, and the boys, circulating from tree to tree, gather from the wounded bark the flowing juices. The scenery of the sugar camp is picturesque, if you choose to consider it in this light, but it is a hard way to get sweetening. Our associations with it, of long standing now, are altogether agreeable—the stillness of the woods, the sap-gathering; the boiling, in huge kettles, over a fire of huge logs; the growing interest as the thin fluid thickens into a soggy syrup; the cooling of it into wax, or snowballs—better than French bon-bons; the fun, the cabin hospitality. Country boys will understand it, city boys cannot.

One of the curiosities of literature is, that no less a savan than Sir CHARLES LYLE embellishes, that sugar camp scenery, which is exclusively vernal with all the bright forest tints of the Indian summer. But what is the slight confounding of the equinoxes to one accustomed to deal with geological epochs.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—Pittsburgh has a character abroad. We dare not say that it is without a blot or a cloud; nor dare we trust its fame to the reports of the numerous strangers who transiently wade our streets. It requires more than an ephemeral sojourn to discover the recondite cleanliness of the city. We take it upon us to maintain that, if the proper authorities should do their duty, a degree of cleanliness would be developed that would awaken emotions of pleasure and astonishment, even in the minds of our old inhabitants. Our street authorities are of the naturalist school. Nature, we maintain, has done her part, so far. The vernal sun has melted most of the Humboldt glaciers that have protruded from all the side streets. But we protest against waiting for the March rains or the June freshet to sweep away the mud and debris of of winter from our thronged thoroughfares.

BOND AND ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision:—When a party executes a bond to a bank for a sum of money and assigns a mortgage to the bank as security for the payment of the bond at its maturity, both the bond and the assignment of the mortgage are subject to stamp duty. The fact that stamped collateral security is given does not exempt the principal instrument from stamp duty; neither would the stamp upon the principal instrument relieve the collateral from a stamp duty.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTAL AFFAIRES.—The following appointments are also announced: Mrs. E. Z. Hoey, postmaster, Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, vice Daniel R. Anderson; William Ebersole, postmaster, Fitzhetery, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, vice B. S. Keefer, resigned; Daniel Long, postmaster, Fairview, Erie County, Pennsylvania, vice C. Swaliey, Jr., resigned.

Rent on Barbarism.

Instances have occurred of individuals gradually sinking from civilization to half savage life. But we know of no community or people having deliberately set their faces in that direction, with the avowed purpose of making the descent, and with their fancy luxuriating in the pleasures of the anticipation. This deeply and shameless debasement is among the many humiliating phases of human depravity that have been developed by the rebellion. Lest we should be supposed to exaggerate the infamy of the proposal, it would be difficult to do it; and lest we should employ terms too strong for the idea, though that would be difficult, too, we give, in his own words, the Richmond editor's prospects and purposes.

"Then woe to the conquerors! for then would begin the banditti warfare, the guerrilla warfare, the lying in wait, the unmuscade and surprise, murder in detail, assassination in every form. Already much of our country is rapidly growing up in dense forest; roads have become impassable for wheel carriages; cattle and hogs in large droves are running wild; our woods and cornfields teem with game, and our creeks and rivers with fish and fowl. The voluntary flight of our soil, added to the resources just enumerated, would enable us to carry on a guerrilla warfare almost interminably; for these resources increase daily, just as the devastations of the enemy extend. If our affairs should come to the worst, and if we should not be able to maintain large regular armies in the field, we would, by guerrilla warfare, make the South too hot to hold Yankee intruding landlords. They would be watched, ambushed and shot down by night and by day, like beasts of prey."

It is hard to tell whether this rigmarole of madness is a heroicomic performance, or a real and bona fide battery of comminations to scare the Yankees. It would be laughable, in either case, if it did not imply so eminent a degree of stupidity.

Specie and Currency.

The legal tender notes issued by the Government of the United States are of three kinds, issued under different acts of Congress.

First—Legal tender notes in the simillitude of bank bills, drawing no interest. Of these $150,000,000 was authorized to be issued by the act of February 15, 1862.....$150,000,000
By the act of July 11, 1862.....150,000,000
By the act of March 3, 1863.....150,000,000
$450,000,000

These may be issued in denominations not less than one dollar, and are receivable by the Government for all dues, except duties on imports, and payable for all dues except interest on certain parts of the public debt. They may be re-issued or cancelled, and others issued in their stead.

Second—Fractional currency, commonly called postage currency, $50,0.0,0000. There are receivable for dues to the United States, the same as the above, and are redeemable at the Treasury on presentment.

Third—Tressury notes bearing but are not a legal tender, not exceeding six per cent. interest, under the act of March 3, 1863, $400,000,000. These are legal tenders for the specified purposes of the act of their issue. They may be re-issued or cancelled and others issued in their place. Total issue authorized, $900,000,000.

The last cannot be issued in sums less than ten dollars, and are redeemable, or, in other words, payable on presentment at the Treasury, or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer or Depositary designated for that purpose, at any time after three years from their date, at the pleasure of the United States. The interest on them is payable at the times specified on the face of each bill. When presented for payment they are paid with the interest up to the last preceding day the interest was demandable. For any fraction of time after that no interest is paid. In practice, it only ceases at the end, the interest is compounded every six months, and made payable with the principal at the end of three years. All this appears on the note. They are a very convenient kind of security for grants of land, since small sums at interest, but they will not often pass as currency, still less be used as legal tender.

It must be plain that these last were never much relied upon to circulate as currency. The $50 000,000 fractions or postage currency is also payable on demand, but in fact it is not issued in

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞For addit onal local see first page.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—A large number of the members of the Pittsburgh Bar assembled yesterday afternoon in the room of the Court of Common Pleas, to take action in regard to the death of their late fellow member, James M. Gallagher, Esq.

On motion of Thomas Ewing, Esq., Hon. Jas. P. Sterrett was chosen chairman, and on motion of John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., W. G. Hawkins, Jr., and A. M. Brown were appointed secretaries,

On motion of Thomas Ewing, Esq., Hon. John P. Penny, Thomas M. Marshall and G. L. Fe lerman, Esqs., were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions.

The committee, through their chairman, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest sorrow of the death of our fellow member of the profession, James M. Gallagher, Esq.

Resolved, That by his death the bar has sustained the loss of one of its brightest ornaments —one who, by his talents, industry and uniform courtesy, as well as by his high appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his profession and the faithful and conscientious discharge of all his duties, had won the esteem of all with whom he was associated.

Resolved, That we most sincerely sympathize with his relatives and friends in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be communicated to family of the deceased.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning, and attend in a body in procession to-morrow.

After reading the resolutions Mr. Penny in de a brief, eloquent and feeling speech. The h morable gentleman said that the deceased had studied law in his office; that he had known him intimately from that time to the day of his death, and that he had discharged his duties as a student with rare fidelity. As a lawyer, for one of his age he had attained a high rank. In his battle with life he had met with and struggled against difficulties which would have crushed and borne down to earth him of any other man. But in the vocabulary of th deceased there was no such word as fail, and by courage, perseverance and a firm reliance upon truth, justice and right, he had overcome the obstacles that beset his path, and at the time of his death was on the highway to fame and fortune.

Mr. Penney was followed by John N. McClwry, Esq., in a few remarks similar in tenor to those of the Honorable Senator.

Thomas M. Marshall paid a glowing tribute to the many virtues of the deceased, hastily sketching the many difficulties with which he had to contend in winning his way to the proud position he occupied at the bar at the time of his death. Mr. M's remarks were deeply affecting and caused the tear-drops to come unbidden to more than one eye.

Hon. Jno. M. Kirkpatrick followed Mr. Marshall. He had not known deceased until after his admission to the bar, since then, however, he had always found his word to be a fact—his every act circled by the bow of integrity under which he always walked, and that the young man should be followed by those left behind he did not live and die in vain. Deceased was strictly a religious man and the speaker trusted that the lesson of his life would not be read in vain by his surviving brethren of the bar.

John B. Large, Esq., claimed for the deceased the noblest a tributes of humanity. He knew him intimately and well, but he had not the command of language to convey to others that knowledge.

Before putting the resolutions to vote, Judge Sterrett remarked that he felt it incumbent upon him to add his testimony to what had already been so eloquently and truthfully said. He had known the deceased from the day he entered the office of his late law partner, Mr. Penney, and during that interval of time had always found him to be a truthful, honest and fair dealing man.

On motion of J. R. Large, Esq., the resolutions were unanimously passed.

On motion of Mr. Penny, it was resolved that the members of the Bar meet this morning at nine o'clock, in Common Pleas Court Room, for the purpose of attending the funeral of deceased in a body. Adjourned.

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Horticultural Society commenced yesterday at their room in Renshaw's building, President Geo. R. White in the Chair.

The Secretary stated that he had not the minutes of the last meeting in his possession, and on motion their reading was dispensed with.

The Chairman stated to the meeting that he understood an arrangement could be effected with the officers of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade by which the Society could hold their regular meetings at exhibitions in their hall.

Mr. Bissell moved that Messrs. George R. White and Gen. Jas. S. Negley be appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Trade, and ascertain the terms upon which the room could be had, the hours at which the same could be occupied, and to close a contract for the same.

A general and free interchange of opinion then took place among the members as to the choicest mode of pruning grape vines, and the best variety of stocking for support the vines.

Rev. Bacon stated that he had recently made a tour through Northern Ohio, and so far as he had been able to discover the prospects for a peach crop were far from good. In this region it was the general opinion of the members that the season was not sufficiently advanced to be able to form a correct estimate as to the chances of the peach yield. The buds had never been more backward on the list of March than they now are.

During the meeting quite a number of persons were proposed as members of the society.

After the adjournment of the society, we learned that the committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade, had secured their hall, and that the next meeting of the society will be held in it, of which due notice will be given by the Secretary.]

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Mr. T. O. Morgan, of this city, who was a passenger on the train on the Pennsylvania Railroad which met with an accident at Lilly's Station, on Friday last, publishes a card denying the statement made by General T. K. Smith, to the effect that the employees of the road were derelict in their duty, and states that the conductor, Mr. George Phillips, rendered all the assistance in his power in extinguishing the fire, and providing for the wants of the injured. Mr. Andrew Carnagie, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division of the road, also states in a card that the train had consumed the full schedule time in running from Gaitzin to the point of the accident, and that the accident was caused by the rod breaking and throwing the engine off the track. The seriously injured will not exceed three in number. Mr. Carnegie says that he has the written statements of several passengers, certifying to the fact that the employees of the road rendered efficient aid, and concludes as follows:—"The officers of the company are gratified to find that their efforts in getting physicians and all requisite aid promptly to the sufferers are duly appreciated, and they deeply regret that an impression should have been made upon the mind of any one that the employees of the train were less zealous in the same cause, if, upon a thorough investigation, the slightest reason for this impression is found to exist, the public may rest assured that prompt measures will be taken to rid the service of those who have violated so grossly the wishes and habitual policy of the Company, who have ever required at the hand of its officers and employees the exercise of the greatest possible care and attention in such cases."

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on Monday morning, on the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, a short distance below New Comerstown. The road at the point where the accident occurred is very near the river, which, during the late rise, had undermined the road so much that when the train reached the point the road gave way, precipitating the engine and tender into the river, which is so deep as to cover all out of sight. The fireman, John Bell, was drowned; no other person was injured. The engine has since been raised, and the body of Bell recovered.

OUR RETURNED PRISONERS.—The New York papers of Tuesday contain the names of five hundred officers who have been released from the rebel prisons at Danville and Richmond, and sent to Annapolis. The list embraces the names of the following Western Pennsylvanians: Capt. John McTaggert, 12th cavalry; Capt. James Allen, 12th cavalry; Capt. H. H. Gregg, 13th cavalry; Lieut. J. L. Walker, 13th cavalry; Lieut. W. W. Murphy, 14th cavalry; Major W. H. Fry, 18th cavalry; Capt. J. J. Beck, 45th regiment; Lieut. A. C. Mills, 76th regiment; Capt. Wm. May, 105th, and Capt. A. H. Alexander, 103d regiment.

SUPREME COURT.—The case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company, appeal from the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, came up before the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. In the court below this was an application to restrain the Grain Elevator Company from locating a building according to the site determined upon, as it is alleged, in violation of the boundaries mentioned in the deed of conveyance from complainants. The court refused the injunction, and hence the appeal. The location of the lines by which the property conveyed is described is the question involved in the case. The case was argued and held under advisement.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Alexander Bane, who was run over by a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, near the outer depot in Allegheny, on Monday last, died of his injuries on Tuesday night. The body was taken to Washington county yesterday for interment.

FIRE IN MCCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.—On Monday night last the residence of Mr. A. Heidelberg, in McCandless township, took fire, and was completely destroyed. We did not ascertain the loss.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the risk is reduced to a minimum, under the observance of certain rules, in the hands of one safe, if an operation founded on it or is years of close observation and experience. In a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether are rendered quite pleasant and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Volcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

DO NOT ALLOW YOUR COLD to take its own course. Two-thirds of the victims of Consumption owe their afflictions to the fatal fatal-fatal "waiting for a cough to get well itself." If you would avoid this error, avail yourself at once of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will cure you promptly and effectually, and which for thirty years has maintained its reputation as a certain remedy for all Coughs and Colds. Here is some of the evidence:

Lieut. Col. Louis Wagner, now in command of Camp William Penn, Chester Hills, Pa., writes:

For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always proved a certain cure.

Mr J M Hill, of Hebron, N. H., says:

I was troubl d for two years with a severe Cough and pain in my left side. After consulting the best physic ans within reach, with no effect, I was eventually restored to good health by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

Mr. Andrew Bostwick, of Bayfield, C. W., says:

Jayne's Expectorant has effectually cured me of a violent attack of Inflammation of the Lungs.

Rev. A. Wheeg, of Winchester, Hanover, writes:

A friend who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and hectic fever, has entirely received his health through the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

For asthma or phthisic, use Jayne's Expectorant. It will ve come the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucus or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration, remove all difficulty of breathing. Here is a portion of the evid nce:

Mr. F. Fraley, of Avoca, Steuben County, New York, writes:

Have tried various remedies for Asthma without finding rel ef, I procured a bottle of Jayne's expectorant, and obtained so much benefit from it that I continued its use, and am now perfectly cured.

Mr. Reading Doty, of Warren County, Ohio, says:

I had recently another attack of asthma, and for a time was in the greatest distress. My wife having begged me to try Jayne's Expectorant, I did so, and obtained a most instant relief, and c ntinuing to take it in short time I found myself in better health than for two years before.

Mr. Jos. Robinson, of Fletcher Vermont writes:

My wife was cured of her very severe Asthma, and used va ious medicines, but all to no purpose and I was given up to die. She commenced taking Jayne's Expectorant, and in a few days found relief, although I did not expect it, restoring my health completely in a few days.

Mr. . T. Pooler, superintendent of Akron Schools, Ohio, writes:

In three days the Expectorant cured me of a long standing and obstinate cough.

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, use Jayne's Expectorant. This wide spread disease, which may be generally described as an inflammation of the delicate tissue which lines the inside of the wind tubes or air vessels spreading over a greater or less part of the lungs is often mistaken for Consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the at nding symptoms Cough, Expectoration, Fever, and, if do ses is not of too long standing, will speedily effect a cure. Look at the following cases:

Rev. E. D. Fendal, Past r of Baptist Church, Moorestown, N. J., writes:

Some time since I recommended Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant to a lady who had lost her voice from Bronchitis, and who had been pronounced by her physicians incurable. An entire re cration to good health was effected after taking two bottles, and she is now able to walk and

Mr. Samuel C. Dawson, of No. 1,217 Clarion street, Philadelphia, says:

After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am once more a well man.

Mr. John E. Minton, 1,098 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, says:

Having suffered for two years with Bronchitis, feel it a duty to state I have so far as I can tell, been permanently cured by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. From my experience with this remedy in my family, and others, I can recommend it in all cases of Coughs and Colds.

Mr. L. I. Hill, of Westkill, Greene County, New York, writes:

By the very free use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant I have recovered from a severe attack of acute Bronchitis.

Mr. Preston B. Ewing, of Ia onia, Harrison, County Ohio, writes:

For three years I was so seriously afflicted with Bronchitis that I was obliged to relinquish the business of leading vocal music. The best physicians being unable to relieve me, I tried Dr. Jayne's Expectorant and I now find my throat entirely clear of any disease.

If you are consumptive, use Jayne's Expectorant. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matter, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered the public for this dread disease none have stood the test of time, or maintained so univers l a popularity as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

Rev. J. L. Roberts, the well known Chinese missionary, writes:

For Pulmonary complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain and removing the symptoms.

Mrs. Manoah J. Pugh, of Turman, Sullivan County, Indiana, writes:

After suffering for some months with Consumption, my case being pronounced hopeless, I was eventually restored to good health by persevering in the use of

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE CELEBRATION ON SATURDAY.

PROGRAMME DECIDED UPON.

The Executive Committee appointed by the meeting of citizens, held on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proposed demonstration on Saturday, the 4th inst., in honor of the recent victories of our armies, assembled at the Board of Trade Rooms yesterday morning, and was organized by electing General Thomas M. Howe, Chairman.

A number of plans were proposed for celebrating the day, when George R. White, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in commemoration of the day citizens be requested to display National flags from their dwellings and places of business in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity; that all the bells of the two cities and boroughs be rung from half past eleven till twelve, meridian; that a salute of one hundred guns be fired at noon, and divine service be held between the hours of twelve and one, in all the churches and places of worship, and thanksgivings and prayers to be offered for our successes.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to procure a suitable hall for the purpose of holding a meeting in the evening, and that said committee procure speakers to deliver patriotic addresses; also, a brass band.

Resolved, That business men be requested to close their stores and offices between the hours of ten a. m. and three p. m.

On motion, General T. M. Howe, Dr. A. G. McCandless and George R. White, Esq., were appointed a committee to notify the clergy, through the press, of the action of the committee.

The chairman then announced the following sub-committees:

On Finances, Hall, &c.—Messrs. Jos. Dilworth, James Monteith, James Park, Jr., and Wm. O. Davis.

On National Salute—Dr. F. Hardtmeyer and Joseph Kaye.

The committee appointed to notify the clergy made the following report, which was ordered to be published.

TO THE CLERGY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND VICINITY—*Rev and Gentlemen*: At a meeting of the committee of citizens appointed for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for an appropriate observance of the 4th of March, in view of the recent successes of the Union arms, it was *Resolved*, That the pastors of all the churches in the two cities and vicinity be requested to open their houses of worship between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on the 4th of March, and that the ministers be requested to deliver brief, patriotic addresses, and offer prayers in behalf of the President of the United States and the success of the Government;" and the undersigned appointed a special committee to invite, through the press, your concurrence, and to notify the chairman that public notice may be given at the several places of worship which will be open on that occasion. Very respectfully.

THOS. M. HOWE,
A. G. MCCANDLESS,
GEO. R. WHITE,
} Committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday morning at ten o'clock.

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association was held on Tuesday afternoon at the office of General Thomas M. Howe, Fifth street, when an interesting letter was read from J. M. McKim, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Association, of Philadelphia, setting forth the claims of the cause in different fields, and inviting co-operation, but urging their participation in the prior claims, hours and responsibilities of the work in regard to the southwest, and particularly to Tennessee and Alabama, where the society is operating very efficiently. After considerable discussion it was finally resolved that the Corresponding Secretary inform that society that their proposition is accepted, and that the new teachers be appointed by this association, and that they report to us. Involving heavy expenses as this move does, it seems to be regarded as a very important step. It was also resolved to send for 500 copies of the *Freedmen's Bulletin*, published by the Philadelphia association.

It was also proposed that a committee be appointed to proceed to Tennessee and Alabama, and ascertain the real state of the case there, with a view to report to the public here. After considerable discussion, Rev. Dr. Howard, Rev. H. Johnson and Rev. J. T. Travelli were appointed a committee for this purpose, with power to appoint a substitute if any of the committee could not go.

Mr. Travelli, the General Agent, reported that he had received subscriptions as follows: Everson, Preston & Co., $200; Joseph Horne, $100; cash, John Thompson, $50; J. Bissell & Co., $10; Joseph S. Travelli, $50; and that he had also collected from D. Bushnell, $15; John H. Ebbert, $20; James Caldwell, $20; R. C. Loomis, $10; Valley Presbyterian Church, Ohio Presbytery, $10 25; Miss Laura Livingston, $10; Mr. Wadsworth, $25; Rev. Kirkpatrick, $2; Mr. Hall, $2; H. Childs, $10; also that he had received boxes of clothing from Mercer, Pennsylvania, two boxes from Sallsburg, one box of dried apples and canned fruit. Mr. Burnett, basket of school books, Washington, through A. T. Baird, Esq., boxes of clothing, Wilkinsburg, two boxes, and others that we do not remember. Also that a number of large boxes had been sent to President's Island, near Memphis, with a school for colored orphans. Also to Memphis Colored Industrial School, and quite a number of valuable boxes to W. F. Mitchell, Nashville, Tennessee; also to Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, to Roanoke Island 4,000 colored people gathered in Roanoke Colonies. Much interest seemed to be manifested in discussions and on the general subject of the Freedmen. The meeting then adjourned. The Committee of Visitation will probably start next week.

LICENSES GRANTED AND REFUSED.—The Court was busily engaged yesterday in hearing applications for licenses to sell liquor. Some fifty applications were passed upon, a fraction over one half of which were granted, and the rest refused. If the citizens of the localities in which the taverns and eating houses are located would come forward and frankly state to the Court whether they were necessary for the accommodation of the public, it possible the number of refusals would be greater than they now are. Following is the result of yesterdays work:

Applications Refused—Charles P. Magill, First Ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Clinton, do; James Gibson, do; Wm. Pollock, do; J. G. F. Miller, do; R. Richmond, Third Ward; H. Thomas & Co., Fourth Ward; Wm. Bush, Fifth Ward; George Gschwender, do; J. Herman, Eighth Ward; Peter Fry, First Ward, Allegheny; Jacob Mickly, do; G. Younster, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; A. Ginzler do; Margaret Gordon, do; Philip Deen, Birmingham; Edward Egbert, Pequesne Borough; H. Omlear, do; James Mulatado; J. A. Seidle, McKeesport; David Johns, Peebles township; Ann Rodgers, do; William Young, Lower St. Clair; M. Harbeson, Union; A. Baker, Wilkins; F. Wolf, McClure.

Applications not acted—John Conway, First Ward, Pittsburgh; C. Schuler, do; John Blechline, do; Welsh & Moss, do; J. A. Kohrsen, do; Ed. Dean, do; Morrow & Cooper, Third Ward; P. Quivenbiller, do; Charles Kehne, Sixth Ward; A. Groskeel, Eighth Ward; John Fletcher, First Ward, Allegheny; Thomas Conroy, do; Amole Fruech, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Simon Miller, Birmingham; John Creegan, Monongahela Borough; W. W. Wilson, Peebles township; A. Whitehouse, Wilkins township; A. Hoover, Lower St. Clair; Jacob Minehart, Versailles; James Ward, do.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.—At the Fourth National Bank, United States Government Depository, of this city, on yesterday, the sales of this highly popular and patriotic loan amounted to the handsome sum of fifty-one thousand and five hundred dollars. This speaks well for the loyalty of our citizens, in thus rendering financial aid to our Government. It is expected the loan will very soon be all taken, and at a premium as it is selling at a total of nearly four millions of dollars per day. No safer and more profitable investment can be made, and we urge our friends not to delay in investing. The National Bank is authorized by the Honorable Treasurer of the United States to receive money for the Government, bearing six per cent. interest, payable on last days notice. The bank itself will allow its depositors four per cent. int rest, subject to check at any moment without notice. So, the public who have money to invest have thus a free choice of the mode they wish to invest in, and the rates of interest they will be paid.

DISSOLUTION—NEW FIRM.—It will be seen that the late firm of L Clauser & Co., Printers corner of Market and Fourth streets, has been dissolved, Messrs. Walker and Seibert having purchased the interest of the retiring partner. The business will be carried on as usual at the old stand, under the name and style of Walker and Seibert. Mr. Walker is a thoroughly educated practical book and job printer, and the public may rely upon having orders left with this firm promptly filled and executed in the best style of the art.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.—Messrs. Joseph G. Siebeneck and Wm. A. Collins have succeeded Chas. McKnight & Co. in the publication of the *Chronicle*. Mr. Siebeneck is thoroughly acquainted with the business management of the establishment, and is well qualified for this responsible position. Mr. Collins has been editing the *Chronicle* for some months past very acceptably, and under his care and attention the interest of the paper will doubtless be increased.

FREE EXHIBITION OF THE FINE ARTS.—A choice collection of fine oil paintings are now on exhibition at McIlwaine's auction rooms, Fifth street, where the public may examine them previous to their being offered for sale at auction. A chance for rare bargains is now offered, and all desirous of securing fine paintings should avail themselves of the opportunity.

BEING IMPROVED.—The interior of the Eldorado Saloon, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, is being vastly improved, and now presents a neat and cheerful appearance. Every delicacy of the season served up at all hours, *day and night*, in the highest style of the culinary art.

PUBLIC SALE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of J. Y. McLaughlin & Co. As the various articles enumerated will positively be disposed of a rare chance for bargains will be offered.

DIED:

GALLAGHER—On Sunday evening, February 26th, JAMES M. GALLAGHER, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence on Fulton street. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, PRES. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 1, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5 20s	110 00	
Connellsville 6s	79 00	81 00
Exchange Bank	.....	81 00
Pittsburgh Bank	.....	71 75
Mechanics'	.....	75 50
Allegheny	.....	70 00
Fourth National	77 00	
Columbia	78 00	79 00
Phillips	.....	4 50
Oil Basin	.....	9 00
Eldorado	1 62½	2 00
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 06	
Remnants	.....	60
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	3 00	
McAboy Cherry Run	.....	1 05
Paxton	3 75	
Ross	.....	2 00
Mingo Coal	.....	15 00
Caldwell Oil Co	.....	7 50
Western Penn. Oil Co	.....	3 10
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 00	

SALES AT THE BOARD.

Ross.....$2 00

WEDNESDAY, March 1—P. M.

The market this evening at the People's Exchange was a good deal excited. Some stocks advanced, while others have declined. Ohio Valley sold up to $2 25, and Oil Creek and Cherry Run reached $5 87½. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia reached $3 20. Cherry Run Central declined to $2 10; Ross, to $1 85; and Ritchie sold down to 97c. Tarr, Stoy, and Cherry Run was languid at $1 06. The following is a list of the sales:

100	shares Banner		$1 00
100	do	do	1 00
200	do	Cherry Run Central	2 10
100	do	do	2 10
100	do	do	2 10
75	do	do	2 10
400	do	Cherry Run and Blood	98
1000	do	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 62½
500	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	97
500	do	do	97½
600	do	do	97½
200	do	do	98
100	do	Dalzell	9 85
100	do	Merchants	60
200	do	do	54
500	do	do	55
200	do	do	55
100	do	do	56
600	do	Ohio Valley	2 25
200	do	do	2 00
200	do	Oil Creek & Cherry Run	5 75
100	do	do	5 87½
100	do	do	5 85
100	do	Paxton	3 82
100	do	do	3 82
100	do	do	3 80
100	do	do	3 81
200	do	Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	3 10
200	do	do	3 18
100	do	do	3 12½
100	do	do	3 18
200	do	do	97
200	do	do	97½
150	do	Ross	1 85
150	do	do	1 87
100	do	Stella	65
100	do	do	65
600	do	do	66
100	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 06
100	do	do	1 06½
400	do	do	1 06½
100	do	do	1 06½
500	do	do	1 06½
500	do	do	1 06
200	do	Meadow	99
100	do	Central Basin	99

The following are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny and Pittsburgh		10 00
Wood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	1 75	1 85
Caldwell and Philadelphia	7 00	7 37
Central Basin	85	1 00
Columbia	77	80 00
Pittsburgh's Run	1 75	1 80
Eldorado	1 70	1 75
Federal	1 08	1 12½
Hemlock	8 50	9 10
Horseneck	1 00	1 10
Iron City	.....	75
Lincoln Oil and Mining	.....	1 05
Meadow	.....	1 10
Merchants'	50	60
McAboy Cherry Run	1 00	1 05
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	80
National, of Pittsburgh	.....	1 30
New York and West Virginia	.....	3 00
Ohio Valley	.....	2 25
Paxton	3 80	3 85
Phillips	8 75	4 00
Pithole	.....	1 75
Rynd Farm	6 00	6 50
Union Lubric	80	1 00
Wes. Penn. Petro. Virginia		2 25
Whitely Creek	.....	2 00

—Previous to the call of the list, the committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the People's Exchange reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

First—No offer will be entertained, whether for the purchase or sale of stock, unless the number of shares is stated.

Second—No offer, either to buy or sell, shall be considered open until a sale has been effected, or the next stock called unless withdrawn.

Third—In the absence of any arrangement between the parties, the seller of stock must deliver the same, the ensuing business day by two o'clock p. m., provided the purchaser be at the stock sale for prime straight lots, and by 4 o'clock for free with sales of only about 500 shares in lots. Of crude the sales were 1,100 bbls, at 43 @ 43½c. Benzine was quiet, and prices were wholly nominally unchanged.

Fourth—In case the same stock is claimed by more than one purchaser, the crier shall decide, subject to an appeal to the Exchange.

Fifth—In case of the failure of either party to fulfil their contract, the matter shall be referred to a committee of five members, to be appointed by the crier, who shall assess the damages, and the stock disposed of. There was nothing like it on the record, and the oldest *habitue* of the Merchants' Exchange taxes his memory in vain to point out a period when the media of stock speculation reached the height it did yesterday. At the open board there were no less than 35,178 shares of oil stock sold, and the amount at the old board probably quadrupled this. Sugar Creek, which a day or two ago was the fancy oil stock, has given way to a host of new ones. On Saturday it sold at 16¼, and the closing sale yesterday was at 15—a decline of 1¼. Cherry Run, which on Saturday advanced to 3, sold yesterday at a still further advance of 6. Adamantine was run up to 15; the William Penn sold at 8¾; Sugar Dale opened at 7 before boarding, sold at 8¾ at first board, and fell back again to 7¾, at which it closed. As little was done in the other stocks, reliable quotations could scarcely be obtained."

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$18,740,350	$18,485,050	Inc.	$744,750
Loans	48,630,886	48,952,272	Inc.	352,886
Specie	1,569,228	1,496,644	Dec.	70,57
Legal Tend's	13,922,904	15,398,502	Inc.	1,475,598
Deposits	37,141,909	39,011,109	Inc.	1,869,190
Circulation	4,890,771	5,077,436	Inc.	210,665

The bank statement for the past week shows a large increase in the leading items. The legal tender notes increased $1,475,598, and the deposits $1,869,190. There was also a very considerable increase of capital, of loans and of circulation. The specie alone fell off.

—The New York bank statement shows a decrease of $2,830,000 in loans, with a loss of only $2,930,915 of deposits, which have gone into 7-30s. The figures of the week, as compared with the 18th of February, are as follows:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	
Loans	$186,996,128	$184,584,785	Dec. $2,840,931
Specie	20,682,819	20,092,378	Dec. $ 9,941
Circulation	2,855,962	2,759,383	Dec. 116,999
Deposits	156,150,634	153,860,010	Dec. 2,930,616

—Mr. Freeman Clarke, who will probably succeed Mr. McCulloch as Compt oller of the Currency, is a practical financier. He represents the Twenty-eight district of New York in the present Congress, which is now near its close. He is owner and President of the Monroe County Bank, at Rochester, which has a capital of $100,000, and a circulation of $90,000. As the bank now a was wagging between the old and the new banking system, it will not be easy to be somewhat difficult for Mr. Clarke to make up his mind which side he takes, as long as his own bank continues to operate under the State laws.

—The consolidated statement of the State Bank of Iowa, for February 6th, presents the following facts:

ASSETS.	
Specie	$77,411 18
Loans and Discounts	2 484,482 24
Total Resources	$5,564,816 82
LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	$ 1,388,100
Deposits	2,776,654 12
Total Liabilities	$5,564,816 82

The Iowa City *Republican* says: "We understand that at the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Bank it was resolved to do this much: To retire as fast as possible the circulation of the Branches of the State Bank, and to that end they committed to the flames about $22,000 of their issues that had been collected in, and about $100,000 of unfiled notes. They had previously destroyed some $200,000 worth, much of which, however, was mutilated currency for which new issues had been given. The Board, we understand, look this action as a patriotic movement, to clear the field, as far as in their power, for National currency."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, March 2, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The market was dull in all its various departments. Dealers appear to be holding back; at all events the sales have been confined to small operations sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. The weather for some days past has been pleasant, in fact we have what may be termed fine spring weather. The business on the landing was active. We notice heavy shipments of Pittsburgh manufactures to various western ports. The heavy operators in iron and nails will be able to furnish there western customers with merchandize that have been ordered for weeks, subject to the resumption of navigation. Boats yesterday had rather a busy time. The Empire City came in from St. Louis with a large trip consisting of flour, grain and other products. Her last visit to this city was in May, 1864. She will load for St. Louis in turn. The Minerva came in from Wheeling with a good trip; she left at noon. The Brownsville packets are doing a large business, and the exports and imports by that route are rapidly increasing. That river is in fine navigable order to the head waters, including the oil regions. The Bayard has changed captains, and hereafter she will be in charge of Captain George D. Moore; she leaves at eleven this morning for Parkersburg. The Muskingum river packet, Julia, will arrive on Friday and depart for Zanesville on Saturday. The steamer Hard Times being unavoidably detained, will leave this day positively for Cincinnati. The Kate Putnam is loading for St. Louis, and will have dispatch. The Camelia is announced for Nashville. The W. F. Curtis is for the same port. The America has a sign up for St. Paul. The Onward is loading for Cincinnati. The Mineola leaves to-day for Cincinnati. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was steady, with a fair demand. The supply on hands is not large. Sale of 1 car load at depot at $1 75; 81 bbls choice at $5; and 25 bbls do at $4 50.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing. Prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 6 bbls at 38c, a decline.

SEEDS—The market was not active. Among the sales were 15 bushels Clover at $14 50; 25 do at $15. Timothy—Small sales were made at $6@6 75.

BUTTER—The receipts were liberal. The market was not very firm. Sales of 6 packages at 40c; and 3 do at 38c.

HAY—The receipts have been liberal. Prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 15 loads at the scales at a wide range of prices, viz.: $20@26 per ton. Baled—sales of 3 car loads at $35@36.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, the demand being limited. Sales were of a similar description. The receipts by the river are increasing. Among the sales we note the following: Extra Family, 100 bbls, at $10 75; 100 do, Madison, $10 90; 50 bbls spring Wheat, $9 75; and 100 bbls, the terms have not been published.

GRAIN—The market was not active. Dealers confined their purchases to small lots for home trade. Corn sold at $2 15 per bushel in ear, and 2 15 for white. Corn dull and it would not command over $1 90 per bushel. Oats were not active. Sales of 400 bushels at 83@84c. Barley dull. Prices range from $1 25@1 30 per bushel.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of 20 boxes factory at 23@24c, and 46 do W. R. at 20@22c.

BACON—The demand was principally local. Prices, however, have undergone no alteration. The rates were: Shoulders, 20@20½c; sides, ribbed, 22c clear, 25c; sugar cured hams, 25c.

LARD—Was inactive with sales at 23½@24c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continued limited. Apples sold at 12@13c; peaches at 28@30c.

POTATOES—Sales of 200 bushels peach blows at $1 05 per bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday, March 2, 1865. }

Business in the oil way was unusually quiet for the best of all reasons. There was no stock of Crude to speculate with; whilst the supply of Refined will have been reduced to a very limited quantity. One thing is very certain, until navigation is resumed on the Allegheny, there will be nothing done worthy of notice. The oil operators are anxiously awaiting that important event, putting everything in order. When the river opens, business will open up in good style. The rates of Crude could not be furnished, so much time having transpired since the last sales were made, they would furnish no intimation of what will be demanded or accepted for it. The Oil City Derrick, Dispatches from the Oil City yesterday states, that the ice had given way and floated about a mile, and was gorged a short distance below that point. The present warm weather will soon remove all obstacles, and a few days at furthest will witness that very desirable event, an open river to the oil regions. The rates for the various kinds of oil are nominal, prices being unsettled. The last sale of Crude for the season was 38@39c, without any change. Refined—The sales made were in small parcels, principally for home consumption, with an occasional car load lot for export west. The sales in that way yesterday reach some 250 barrels, at 51@52c for Free Bonded. The last sale reported was at 61@62c. There were no demand for the latter article.

NAPTHA—The demand was in advance of the supply, and the latter limited. Sales of 50 bbls at 43@45c for Free; 5 do at 45c.

RESIDUUM—The market continues very dull, with an increasing demand. Sales of 100 bbls to go out of the market at $8 50. Some dealers were asking a shade above these figures.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway R. R.

GOING EAST.

J. A Caughey & Co, 100 bbls for Pittsburgh.
Lockhart & Frew, 80 bbls benzole, for Pittsburgh.
Forsythe & Bros, 108 bbls refined, for Pittsburgh.
Lockhart & Frew, 288 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
J Gracie & Co, 50 bbls tar, for Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

February 28.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 2,500 head this week. The market is more active, but prices are without any material change. Extra Buffalo cattle sold at $9@9 50; fair to good do at 8@8½; common at from 7@7½c per lb, according to quality. Milch Cows sold at $75@100 per head within the above range of prices. Sheep are dull and lower; 10,000 head sold at from 11@12c per lb, gross, as to quality.

Hogs are without change; about 120 head sold at from $10 up to $80 per head, as to quality.

Dogs are in fair demand, with sales of about 2,200 head at the two different yards, at from $9@22 the 100 lbs net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,000 head from Pennsylvania.
545 head from Ohio.
400 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Cows and Calves—The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 150 head this week. The demand is good, and prices are without change. Springers are selling at from $30@50, and cow and Calf at from $40@80 per head, as to quality.

Calves—About 36 head sold at from 12@14c per pound, as to condition and quality.

Sheep Market—The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are very large this week, reaching about 10,000 head; the market in consequence is very dull and prices have declined. With sales of extra at 12@12½c, and common to good at from 11@11½ per pound gross.

Hog Market—The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 2,500 head this week; there is a very active demand, and prices rule high, with sales at $19@21 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

1,650 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $19@21, the 100 lbs net.

600 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from $19@21, the 100 lbs net.

Milwaukee Market.

Grain—Wheat firmer. Receipts, 3,900 bush. Sales on 'Change were: 9,000 bush No 1 at 142½. Oats—Sales 6,000 bush at 58c in store. Barley—Sales of 20 bags at $1 60.

Seeds—Sales of 40 bush timothy seed at $4 50. Flax seed—10 bush at $2 70.

Provisions dull and nominal. Sales of 250 lbs of roll butter at 25c @ 5. Dressed hogs nominal; for heavy weights $12@12 50.

At evening sales 20,000 bush No. 1 wheat at $1 43—seller all the week; 5,000 bush do at $1 41, cash. Market firm.

New York Petroleum Market.

No receipts of Petroleum. The market was dull and prices were entirely nominal. There was but little demand for either crude or refined, and the offers were generally at prices so low as to actually prohibit sales. Refined was very quiet and nominal at 67@68c for bonded and 68@70c for free. Crude was dull at 39@40c for free with sales of only about 500 bbls in lots. Of crude the sales were 1,100 bbls, at 43 @ 45½c. Benzine was quiet, and prices were wholly nominally unchanged.

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

Prices for iron and nails are easier, and we quote stone coal bar iron at 7¾c @ lb, and charcoal bar at 9c, with a corresponding rate for other sizes. Sheet iron we quote at 12@13c, and tinplate iron at 14@15½c. Nails fair stocks, with sales in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, from first hands, at $7 @ 7 50 for 10 d's, and corresponding rates for the other sizes. Retail rates at $8 25 for 10 d's

St. Louis Hemp Market.

Market dull, and buyers holding off for new receipts from the Missouri river. Sale of 100 bales strictly prime, undressed, at $169. We quote inferior to fair, undressed, from $130 to $160; prime to strictly prime from $150 to $167; choice from $166 to $175; dressed dull from $205 to $220; small sales of covered hurckled tow at $180 to $120, and uncovered do worth $105 to $108 @ ton.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

There was a firmer feeling to-day, with sales late yesterday and this morning of 2, 4 and 11 bales low middling at 70c and 8 and 11 do mid dling at 73c; 25 do do at 72½c; 13 do middling and 11 do strictly middling at 74c, and 10 do strictly middling at 75c per lb. At the close the market was firm at 74@75c per lb.

Providence Market.

Cotton—Sales moderate, principally for consumption, on a basis of 65c for middlings. Wool continues inactive; manufacturers buy but sparingly, to supply immediate wants. By last week's quotations; sales 40,000 lbs fleece at from 95@97c; 7,000 lbs pulled at 92@93c. Printing cloths dull; sales, 19,500 pcs, viz.: 2,000, 56x59, private terms; 1,500, 56x60, 16½c; 7,500, 64x64, 19c; 8,00, 64x64, private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 1.

The stock market presents no new features. The uncertainty about the result of Sherman's campaign holds affairs in suspense, and there is a general indisposition to take long ventures, for prevailing expectation favors a decline in prices; but the recent firmness of gold, under favorable news, checks any downward movement in stocks. Governments are dull but steady, except 7-30s. Railroad bonds and bank shares dull. Railroad list generally lower. Miscellaneous list quiet. Gold speculation took a lower range this morning, and was quite tame, the fluctuations being unusually slight. The demand for money is increasing, but the supply was still large. Foreign Exchange is nominal. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room have both arrived to hold no session on Saturday. Petroleum Stocks were active and prices generally steady. Rynd Farm was a favorite, and took a sharp upward turn. Oceanic firm and in demand. Buchanan firm, and sold at 180; Everett, 90; Germania, 88; Highgate, 88; Knickerbocker, 80; Manhattan, 75; Rynd Farm, 6 50; Oceanic, 4 20; Excelsior, 9 00; Blood Farm, 14 50; Boyd Farm, 7 30. The Petroleum market is flat, and prices lower. Crude Oil dull at 42½c; Refined, in bond, 68@67c, and free, 86@87c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Stocks better. Rock Island, 95¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 118; Fort Wayne, 94¼; North-western, 34; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 77¼; Tennessee Scrip, 118¾; Michigan Central, 114; New York Central, 118; Erie, 72; Erie Preferred, 99; Reading, 138½; Michigan Southern, 66¾; Quicksilver, 81½. United States Sixes of 1881, coupons, 110½; Five-twenties, coupons, 106¾; Ten-forties, coupons, 102½; Seven-thirties, 114; Missouri Sixes, 66; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 29½. Money more active at 6@7c. Sterling dull, at 107¾@108. Gold—American Gold heavy and lower, opening at 200½, advancing to 201, and closing at 199¾@199¾. Government Stocks steady.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.

The gold market has subsided into its late quiet, and the price tends downward. The quotations have ranged during the morning between 200½@200¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Petroleum dull at 42¾c for crude; 66@67c for refined in bond, and 88@89 for refined free.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Cotton firm at 74c for middling. Flour—State and Western dull and 5@10c lower, with sales at $10@10 15 for extra State; $10 95@11 05 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $11 50@12 for trade brands, the market closing heavy, with no buyers. Canadian flour heavy and lower, with sales of Western at $2 29@2 80. Wheat dull and drooping at $2 40 for amber Michigan. Corn steady at $1 51 for old mixed Western in store. Oats opened steady and closed dull at $1 14@1 15 for Western; 3,000 bush sold at the latter price. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; sales of Cuba and Muscovado at 10¾c. Molasses dull. Wood dull. Pork decidedly firmer and more active at $36 50 @37 25 for new mess; $34@34 75, cash and regular way, closing at $35 25 bid. Lard firmer and 1c higher; sales at $35@35 75 for prime mess. Also, 58,000 lbs new mess for March, April, May and June, seller's option, at $37 50@38 50. Total stock, old and new, March 1st, 1865, 128,231 bbls; same date last month, 152,234 bbls; same date last year, 98,351 bbls. Beef firm at previous prices; total stock, old and new, March 1st, 1865, 106,511 packages; same date last month, 18,662 packages; same date last year, 107,643 packages. Beef irm firm at $20@27 50. Dressed Hogs heavy at 16¾@ 16¾c for Western. Bacon in moderate request but steady; sales of 200 boxes Cumberland at 21c for long ribbed. Cut meats steady. Lard opened firm and closed heavy at 20@ 20¼c. Butter and Cheese dull and drooping at 25@38c for Ohio and 35@40 for State. Cheese steady at 15@23c for common to prime.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 1.

Receipts, 1,500 barrels flour, 5,500 bushels wheat, 11,000 do corn, 16,000 do oats. Highwines firmer and 1c higher; sales at 212@213c. Dressed hogs dull at 13@13½c. Provisions in good demand, with sales at $12 50@13 for mess pork; lard at a shade higher; sales at $20 50@21. Lard quiet. Flour quiet. Wheat dull and 1@1½c lower. Corn steady. Oats easier at 59@ 59½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.

Sugar and Molasses—There has been a slight falling off in the supplies during the past week, but otherwise the market is unchanged; the demand is light, and the stock on hand large. Of the same. The sales up to Wednesday, inclusive, embraced 400 hhds sugar at 19@22c for common, 23@24c for fair, 25@27c for fully fair, 28c for clarified new, and 28c per lb for prime to choice old crop. Of molasses 300 bbls sold up to Wednesday, including 150 at 85c, and 150 at 90c per gallon. Of 16 for fermenting and $1 20@1 23 ¶ gallon for prime. A cargo of 425 bbls muscovado molasses sold at $1 05 ¶ gallon. Of new but few arrivals. A fair inquiry prevailed, but with only a few small lots of sugar and very little molasses on the market the sales were light. Of Sterling dull, at 107¾@108. Gold—American Gold heavy and lower, opening at 200¾, advancing to 201, and closing at 199¾@199¾. Government Stocks steady.

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